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POST ROADS AND THE CONSTITUTION.
In politics, as in religion, there are unexplored depths which no generation can solve for its successor. Just at present we are experiencing a revival of that discussion which employed the best brains and ability of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The articles of the confederation were too loosely woven to be efficient, and when for the forming of a more perfect union the States undertook to draft a Constitution which would give more definite and at the same time wider powers to the Federal government, the question of foreign commerce and post and military roads engaged the special attention of the convention.

It is familiar knowledge to what length the commerce clause of the Constitution has been extended. In a most suggestive article in a current number of the North American Review for July, Mr. Walter Lord questions whether the possibility of extending the Federal powers under the post roads law has either been overlooked or is, in fact, capable of the construction which President Roosevelt recently sought to give it.

In going back to the foundation of the discussion which led up to the adoption of the post roads law clause, Mr. Lord points out that, judged by the debates, the power to establish post-offices and post roads was not expected to be of a very comprehensive character. Nor in the debates that followed in the State conventions was any special attention paid to the post road clause except when Mr. Jones, in the New York State Convention, made a motion to the effect that "the power of Congress to establish post-offices and post roads is not to be construed to extend to the laying out, making, altering or repairing highways in any State without the consent of the Legislature of such State," while Mr. Madison, in No. 42 of the Federalist, characterized the power of establishing post roads as "in every view a harmless power."

The implication placed on this language does not, of course, limit the judicial interpretation to which it is subject now. It is none the less worthy of consideration to see to what extent this power could be carried if the post road clause should be construed as liberally as the commerce clause has been.

In 1866 Congress exercised this power by passing the Cumberland road act, which act made provision for obtaining the consent of the States whose territory the road was to traverse. This question became a burning issue when the discussion of the Internal Improvements came up some years later. Political and party factions raged over the differences of opinion as to whether the power of Congress was "original" and "exclusive" which would have given the right to establish as well as construct, or whether it was merely "designatory," which would merely enable Congress to use roads then in existence.

The former view prevailed, and Congress began an era of post road building. A number of the transcontinental railroads which were chartered by Congress were, however, based on the idea apparently that they existed under the right to regulate commerce, and therefore the consent of the States was not necessary. This rule was applied to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Kansas Pacific Railway Company. In 1866 the "Telegraph Act" authorized telegraph companies to construct their lines along post roads, and contained no provision making the consent of the States necessary. This, in the opinion of Mr. Lord, is the last case in which the post road power has been exercised creatively.

If the post road power is to be given the wide scope which President Roosevelt expressed as possible, and is to be used as a governmental warrant for not only controlling all roads which are interstate, but for controlling the goods which may be transported over those roads for interstate commerce, it is well for the country at large to consider the revolutionary effect that such a change in the present interpretation of the law would involve. If the government has a right to compel the State to maintain post roads, then the government, under the power of eminent domain, could seize any State railroad and operate it as a government post road. On the same theory the government could take the State capitals for post-offices and city halls for substations, leaving a shorn and pitiful remnant of authority to the States themselves. This power would also extend to the trolley lines in the streets of the cities and to every agency by which mails are transported. Certainly this implication of the power granted by the post road clause could not be adopted. If such extension by judicial construction were to be attempted, the first safeguard for the people is to be found in the wisdom and ability of the judiciary and the common sense of the public at large.

The Times-Dispatch sees no reason to apprehend that the people of America desire any material extension in Federal authority, and the almost invariable history of our country has shown that our Supreme Court possesses that wisdom, patriotism and wise temperance upon which its great prestige has been so securely founded.

OUR UNWIELDY SURPLUS.
Since 1900 the net surplus in the United States Treasury has aggregated \$271,000,000, and in all this time there has been only one year, that which ended June 30, 1905, in which there was a deficiency. For the past year, ending June 30, 1907, the government receipts in excess of the government expenditures were \$58,928,425. These extraordinary statistics were made the subject of a very thoughtful article by Ellis H. Roberts, who was United States Treasurer from 1897 to 1905. Taking our population at 80,000,000 and allowing an average of five persons to a family, there are 16,000,000 families in this country, each of which contributed \$5.50 more last year than was necessary to meet the expenses of the Federal government. The possibility of so large an excess tax being raised is the fact that we are taxed in America by indirection. The Dingley tariff alone has brought in over \$2,000,000,000 in the last decade. Enormous revenue is received by the government from the internal revenues on tobacco and alcohol, and without appreciating the extent to which they are really taxed the American people in the abundance of their prosperity have gone on piling up this enormous surplus.

Some idea of the amount of our surplus may be gained by comparing that \$87,000,000 with the total expenditures of other countries. For example, Chile's total expense is only \$54,000,000; Portugal, with 5,550,000 people, spends only \$60,000,000; Roumania, with 6,000,000 population, spends only \$47,000,000; and Brazil, that great empire of South America, with a population of 14,000,000 and with an area of 3,218,000 square miles, or more than that of the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii, spends only \$100,000,000.

The situation is one of danger. If it were possible to make a just or equitable redistribution of the surplus to those who have contributed to its upbuilding the situation would not be so dangerous. Such redistribution is, however, impossible, and as a result the large and growing surplus in Washington is a continued incitement to politicians to demand unreasonable and extravagant appropriations for their local constituencies.

Meanwhile, according to Mr. Roberts, there lies in the government vaults and banks the enormous sum of \$211,000,000, earning no interest at all and serving, so far as the government is concerned, no good purpose. That is to say, the American people are losing at the present time \$12,000,000 a year interest, which is more than the United States government spent in 1905 for the whole of its legislative department, or viewed in another way, it was one-half of the total interest on our national debt, or it was twice the amount that was spent for the total Agricultural Department.

This waste of money is intolerable, and it would not be submitted to for an instant if our government were run without respect to the interest of favorite classes. All that we have to do to stop this ever-increasing and dangerous pile of gold in the Treasury is to reduce the tariff and thereby lessen the revenue. This is what the favored interests and the Republican politicians desire least of all. Meanwhile the surplus piles up, the people are overtaxed, foolish and reckless expenditures are incurred, and the ordinary mercantile and industrial enterprises of the country are hampered by funds which are impounded to no good use in the Treasury.

ELECTION DAY IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLES.
The people of the Philippine Islands will next Tuesday hold their first election day. They will on that day come to the polls prepared to assume a modest share in their own government by voting for the lower house of a legislative assembly. The upper house will be appointive. The popular body will actually have a voice in the government. Its value will be educational to the voters. This limited gift of the ballot is in the nature of a first step in democratic training.

The natives, however, have not responded to this overture with particular curiosity. Speaking generally, they have not appeared eager to co-operate in the movement, which has been in preparation for some time. To those Americans who have expected highly salutary results from the measure the registration returns must prove disappointing.

A ton of water from the Dead Sea will yield 137 pounds of salt, from the Atlantic Ocean, eighty-nine pounds, and from the Pacific, seventy-nine pounds. The week record of the Baltic Sea is greater than that of any other part of the world. The average is one day throughout the year.

A monument has been erected to Anna Holzer, in the Schlossgarten, at Munich, Germany. She was the wife of a carpenter, who, in 1784, saved the poet Schiller from a debtor's prison.

Kermit Roosevelt will join the troops from Fort Riley, Kan., on their march from that station to Fort Sullivan. Captain Sheridan Lee and Lieutenant Philip Sheridan will accompany the squadron.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Elliot Norton.
No. 1244.
Blow High, Blow Low.
By CHARLES DIBDIN.
Blow high, blow low, let tempests tear,
The main-mast by the board;
My heart, with thoughts of thee, my dear,
Shall brave the billows' roar.
The roaring winds, the raging sea,
In hopes on shore
To be once more
Safe moored with thee!

Aloft while mountains high we go,
The whistling winds that scud along,
And surges roaring from below,
Shall my signal be,
And this shall be my note,
Blow high, blow low, etc.
And on that night when all the crew
The memory of their former lives
O'er flowing came of olden days,
And drank their sweethearts and their wives,
I'll leave a sigh, and think on thee;
And as the ship rolls on the sea,
The burden of my song shall be—
Blow high, blow low, etc.

This series began in The Times-Dispatch Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

Rhymes for To-Day

"WHICH WERE MANY."
YOU would say it was no great pity,
You would sneer she went as she should;
You would never have called her pretty,
And you wouldn't have called her good.
She was only the fullest of foam,
Of the luckless life she had led,
And he, one trite claim to a passing
Or the faintest of love's reward.
Was merely that she was dead.
They had shut us out of the shanty,
They had tipped the doctor drunk—
(A man can bear things, can't he?)
They had strapped her down to the bunk.
All night we watched by the doorpost,
All night, till the East showed
Red, red, red, sick dream—till we
Heard Jim's scream.
And we knew by that she was dead.
Well, of course, it was no great pity:
She was only a wail of the wood.
She was not what the Book calls
Good.
But who loves much, much—she's forgiven—
Why, Christ said that! Has He lied?
And he, one trite claim to a passing
Or the faintest of love's reward?
That broke our hearts when she died.
H. S. H.

MEETLY JOKING.
None there.
Mrs. Casey (Saturday night): "Give me your wages."
Mr. Casey: "But there may be some trouble microbes on it, Norah."
Mrs. Casey: "Faith, O'm not afeared as they would, as they could live on pure air!"
Judge: "I don't know."

Night and Day.
"Yes, I married a widow."
"Well, money talks."
"Especially when you marry it, my boy."
Washington Herald.

Which Was All That Mattered.
"Patience, 'How is it you enjoy the German opera so much, when you don't understand a word of German?"
"Patience: 'I don't have to talk in German, you know.'"
—Yonkers Statesman.

How John Turned Anxious.
John had arranged to go to a Sunday-school picnic, and he was on his way to the window to see what the weather was like, and found the rain coming down in torrents. He looked at his watch, and he exclaimed: "I'm going to be a heathen after this!"—London Tri-Bit.

Been There Before.
"Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen?"
"Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up!"—Filigendie Blatter.

Presenting the Bill.
City Cousin (effusively): "My wife and I, Cousin Joshua, certainly have spent a very pleasant month on your beautiful place. We don't know how to thank you for it."
Country Cousin: "So you do, and when air you a goin' to settle it?"—Baltimore American.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHS.
WHEN the \$3 a week counter-hopper, who has been making a name for himself in the papers that a harvest hand can get a day and good country grub to the boot, has been asked whether "measles," Jasper Statesman-Democrat.

The crop of Japanese spies sketching forth promises to be very large the coming week all along our coast line. The way they appear boats the sea serpent in its palmy days.—Springfield Republican.

Matt Clearwater, who has been taking in the sights of Tombstone, says he had one of the celebrated pedaboo warts printed out to him, but he judged that the lady must have forgotten to put on her abou.—Arizona.

It is said that dancing makes feet feel late. It is also said that ice-cream makes feet feel early. Doctors are of the opinion that hanging on the front gate produces rheumatism. The new opinion is like this: The girls of Troy must not have any fun left them!—Troy Montegomerian.

An Indiana man is suing a railroad for \$2,000 for the loss of his sweetheart. From the local estimate he puts on the lady he must have been married with a sort of summer resort understanding.—Birmingham News.

In a Brooklyn court last week one prisoner was sent to the penitentiary for one year for killing a man and another was put on nine years for picking a pocket. Crap shooting, we presume, is a hanging offense in Brooklyn.—Washington Post.

The Press and Judge Pritchard

There are several features of the case which promise to make it interesting. Not the least of these, perhaps, is the personnel of the Federal Judge. He is a mountaineer, from that section of the State which was filled with Union men during the Civil War. Some of these joined the Federal army in East Tennessee, but most of them were run to earth by conscript officers under the administration of Governor Vance and did excellent service in the Confederate army, although they met everywhere the contempt of the volunteer troops of the State. The Confederate element in the State has never forgiven this class of their hostility to the State authorities during the stress of war, and in turn they have never forgiven the State for the determined policy of the Reconstruction era of Vance to conscript them. This sentiment has largely died out, no doubt, but it still exists among the older citizens, who on both sides are perhaps as bitter as ever they were.

Another feature that is likely to make the case interesting is the policy of the State and its people in the enforcement of the Federal authority, and a determination to combat such encroachment at every point. If the State courts maintain a firm stand they will undoubtedly have the population in solid phalanx behind them, and ready to form a posse comitatus even in opposition to the Federal courts. In a similar situation in Reconstruction days, with the State on the one side and the Federal Government on the other, the State courts were run from all parts of the State filled with armed men anxious to be summoned by the sheriff to enforce the enforcement of the Federal authority. The State may have changed the character of the population, but the old feeling stands firm, the attitude is apt to prove a very interesting one.

It is a serious question to be answered, indeed, that of the authority of one court to control the policy of a suit in another court. Should Judge Pritchard be able to enforce his order, the matter will undoubtedly be brought to the attention of Congress and it is not improbable that the Reconstructionist will have to be dealt with against him.—Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

Judge Pritchard's Stand.
No one, especially at this distance, has a right to say that Judge Pritchard is a competent jurist, and it is not our purpose to criticize his career or his recent injunctions, interferences with the processes of the North Carolina judicial system, or his conduct in enforcing the State railroad law. There are, however, local conditions to which it is worth while to call attention.

Judge Pritchard has been on the bench only four years, and his actual legal practice had been very meagre. He is fifty years old, but he was not until he was thirty, and thereafter he was a Republican politician, rather than a jurist. In 1887 the Republican Fusion swept him into the United States Senate, along with Marion Butler, and he stayed in the Senate until, in 1891, President Roosevelt, at the end of the senatorial term, placed him on the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and then upon the Federal bench. It was, however, by the President's questionable political appointments, made on account of the recipient's party and personal services to the administration, that Judge Pritchard was not a lawyer of high standing, and never had been considered such even in his own State.

Born in Tennessee, mountains, the future Judge had very scant educational opportunities, and in his earlier manhood, after his removal to West Virginia, he was employed in a country newspaper office. For some years prior to 1887 he was joint editor and proprietor of the Republican in Republican connection with which he developed as a leader of the Republicans of the Commonwealth. These are the facts, not in the least because they are the facts, but because they are the facts, and because they show that his early preparation for the Federal bench was inadequate as it was belated, and was later interrupted by political activities and membership of the Federal Senate.

The North Carolina view of Judge Pritchard is not limited to these considerations, however. Known there as a Republican politician, until his elevation to the bench by the President, when any issue arises which brings them into possible conflict with Federal powers and jurisdiction, he is brought up as "mountain white"; his people do not sympathize with Tennessee or North Carolina in the days of the Civil War, when the question of State sovereignty in its extreme form was threshed out on a hundred battlefields. His political career, after years of the State, and the Democratic domination in the Commonwealth, culminated as far in alliance with President Roosevelt as in the State rights theories that he is now regarded as one of those "Roosevelt judges," who are alleged to be the creatures of the Federal Executive, depended upon to sustain the Roosevelt ideas and policies.

While the view of Judge Pritchard may be egregiously wrong, there is the utmost likelihood that it is held by the Governor of North and most of the judges of the State, and by the State. The Baltimore Sun, a very good representative of the sentiment of that part of the South, expresses its grave distrust of Judge Pritchard, whom it classes among the so-called "Roosevelt judges," and it inquires: "Does any appointee have been, in the main, lawyers of pre-eminent ability or men of the highest standing in the law?"

All that need be said, before leaving the subject, is that while Judge Pritchard is manifestly not a great judge, and may be on a biased judge, he is undoubtedly an upright judge, and can be trusted to decide issues in accordance with his own sense of duty. The Supreme Court of the United States, which may be depended upon to correct his errors of judgment or of judgment, is not in the case. It is the duty of the public confidence in the communities they serve in the soundness of their judicial opinions.—Springfield Republican.

After the Fourth.
First Physician—How's business?
Second Physician—All right, children had freckles and all the parents attended patriotic dinners.—New York Sun.

Special Notice
C. & O.
Sunday Seaside Outings
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE
Sunday, July 28th.
LAST TRAIN RETURNING.
Leaves Ocean View 7 P. M.
Leaves Norfolk (via C. & O. steamer) 7:15 P. M.
Leaves Pine Beach 7:45 P. M.
Leaves Old Point 8 P. M.
Leaves Newport News 8:30 P. M.
Leaves Richmond 9:00 P. M.
Three Times to Be Made Every Sunday.
Leave Richmond 6 A. M., 8 A. M., and 9 A. M. Norfolk passengers should use 6 A. M. or 8 A. M. trains.

For the strong—that they may keep their strength.
For the weak—that they may regain their strength.
For the young that they may grow in strength.

Uneda Biscuit
the most nutritious food made from wheat.
Clean, crisp and fresh.
In moisture and dust proof packages.
5c
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed for the S. V. P. A. excursion by the steamer Brandon to Jamestown Island on Tuesday.
The tickets have been placed at different localities throughout the city, and will be sold at the wharf on Tuesday morning, the steamer leaving at 7:30 o'clock.
The interest in the day as a result of the unveiling of the Burgess Monument and the opportunity to examine the many improvements that have been made at the island, foreshadows a large crowd. It is hoped, therefore, that all who can do so will secure tickets and staterooms in advance.

At Richmond Building.
A party of people from this city registered at the Richmond Building at the Jamestown Exposition on July 24th included Misses Myrtle Garrison, M. L. Brooks, Alice Atkinson, Ruth and Margaret Reams, Annie Shiner, Mrs. Marie Taylor, Ruth Randolph Marston and Julia C. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Norment, Richard E. Norment, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chiles and family, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ahern, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Yarbrough, Mrs. Preston Belvin, Mrs. B. L. Reams, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Hofheimer, Herold Hofheimer, Mr. and Mrs. William Bradley, May and Lyon Bradley, Messrs. Barton H. Grundy, W. Simon, Moses M. Myer, Jacob Myer, R. G. Myer and Charles Ritter.

Porter-Wilkinson.
Mount Vernon M. E. Church, Toano, Va., was the scene of a pretty wedding Wednesday afternoon, when Miss Nora B. Wilkinson became the bride of Mr. William Holmes Porter, of Maryland. The church was tastefully decorated with ferns and daisies. Miss Etta Wilkinson, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Roy Chisholm, of Louisa, acted as best man. The bridesmaids were Messrs. William Politt, of Lightfoot; Branch Martin, Henry B. Marston and James Farthing, of Toano. The bridesmaids were Miss Mary Porter, sister of the groom, and Miss Ethel Brice, of Richmond.

The bride was handsomely gowned in a blue silk traveling suit, with hat and gloves to match. The bridesmaids wore white, organdie trimmed with white ribbon. Mr. and Mrs. Porter took the steamer at West Point for an extended Northern tour. They will be at home to their friends at Toano after August 15th.

The bride is the daughter of the late W. M. Wilkinson, of Toano. The groom is a popular young real estate man.

Personal Mention.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Holladay are living at Ashland, Hanover county, Va.
Mrs. Charles Culpeper and Miss Culpeper are established most pleasantly in their Richmond home, No. 2008 Monument Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas Cunningham and Miss Cunningham are spending the summer at the Exposition, at the Jamestown Exposition. Mrs. Edward Chambers Goode, who spent a week at No. 215 East Franklin Street, returned to Boynton, Va., last week, to attend the Burgwyn-Baskerville wedding.

Captain and Mrs. G. G. Goode, of Staunton, Va., as their Richmond friends were interested to know, will go from Roanoke, where they are now visiting their sons, to Crockett Springs, Va., to spend some time.

Mrs. M. H. Gee, of Roanoke, who has been visiting in Richmond, has returned to her home, accompanied by Miss Gill, of this city.
Mrs. William Palmer, Jr., is spending some weeks at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs.

Richmond friends of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Potts, who are at the White Sulphur, are congratulating themselves on the return of Mr. and Mrs. Potts to Richmond next winter.

Mrs. George Bon Johnston and family are spending the summer with Mrs. Johnston's mother, Mrs. Ruthford, at Rock Castle, Va. Dr. Johnston sails next week to enjoy rest and travel in Europe.

Richmond is becoming well represented at Vassar College. Miss Mary Day, with her return to study there next autumn, and the president of the Vassar senior class will be Miss Martha Bowls, the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Branch Bowls, of Richmond.

Miss Maria Blair is enjoying very much her stay with friends in the neighborhood of Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. Lewis Pendleton, near Frederick's Hall, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Carter and their daughter, Miss Isabel Carter, have returned from a four months' trip abroad and are now at Powhatan, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mayo, in Clarke county.

GOES TO THE REFORMATORY.
Irving Taliferro, Chicken Thief, to Stay Until of Age.

Irving Taliferro, a colored boy about fourteen years of age, appeared in the Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of stealing chickens from Mr. John Lindsay, on Grove Avenue.

He was sentenced to the Reformatory until he is of age.

Heard and Seen in Public Places
"Of course, North Carolina will win out in this fight against the railways, and against the United States, if you want to put it that way, and one very interesting result of the fight will be the placing in a senatorial chair of the splendid form of Governor Glenn."
Thus spoke a native of the Old North State, who sat in the lobby of Murphy's hotel last night. This was a new and unexpected phase of the situation, but there is generally a political move behind anything that happens in North Carolina.

Mr. C. M. Jeffrey, of Vincennes, Ind., was a guest at the Jefferson last night. He said he was on his first visit to Virginia, and, as far as he had seen the old State, he was altogether pleased.

"Even the hot weather," said he, "is not so bad. It is certainly no worse than that I left in Indiana a few days ago. In fact, I think it is a little better, for here I can at least feel a breeze. Out in my State we have no sea breeze, and though the hot spells do not last as long here, when they are on they are intense."

Mr. Jeffrey will go to the Jamestown Exposition this morning.

Mr. Charles E. Wilson, of Danville, who is in the city, exhibiting samples of a bright-flesh tobacco, to Richmond manufacturers yesterday, said to a Times-Dispatch man:

"This fight that President Roosevelt is making against the tobacco trust may not result in the downfall of the trust, but it will come mighty near to it, for the world knows that there is somebody else in the tobacco business. We outsiders have been here all the time, but somehow the tobacco consuming public have forgotten us. I move of the President will at least advertise us a little. To that extent, if no farther, the agitation will prove a good thing."

Mr. Wilson has rooms at the Lexington.

CUNNINGHAM MAY BE MUCH-WANTED CROOK
Archibald Cunningham, a young white man, who is charged with the theft of a ring, and who gives his age as twenty-three years and his place of birth as San Francisco, got four months in the city jail in the Police Court yesterday morning, and now faces an even graver charge. The appearance of the man is said closely to tally with a descriptive circular sent from Cook county, Ill., asking for the location and arrest of Frank Hayes, alias John Lee, wanted in that county for grand larceny. The circular presented a picture of the man, and Detective Sergeants Wren and Whitshire, looking first at the picture and then at Cunningham, believe he is the man wanted in Illinois.

The main missing link is that an Indian pink ink picture of two hands clasped with the word "Friendship," tattooed beneath, is missing. Mattie Young, the girl from whom the ring was stolen, stated, however, that Cunningham had had the tattoo on his arm four years ago, when they were both in Texas.

Cunningham will be held until further notification from the authorities in case he should be freed in the higher court. On the charge of having stolen the ring he took an appeal. He was unable to furnish bond, and was jailed.

Her Fear.
Her husband lay full length beneath the car, while she sat in it.
A crowd gathered and she felt that they were conspicuous.
"What is it, dear?" she asked, timidly.

"The damn carburetor's gone to blazes," he remarked, as he rose after having finished his survey.
"Do you think it will show, dear?"—Sporting Times.

JUST ONE WORD that word is **Tutt's**, it refers to Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and **MEANS HEALTH.**
Are you constipated?
Troubled with indigestion?
Sick headache?
Vertigo?
Bilious?
Insomnia?
ANY of these symptoms and many others indicate **inaction of the LIVER.**
You Need
Tutt's Pills
Take No Substitute.